

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1820.

No. 11.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

* * * Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

FOR SALE,

Two elegant Pianos Forte.

THEY are both new, and will be sold cheap for cash. A Negro Girl of an age from twelve to fifteen years, would be taken in part payment. Application must be made immediately.

Inquire of the Printer.

March 15.

6f

NOTICE.

JAMES and Anderson Melane gave unto the subscriber sometime in the month of May, 1818, a bond for the sum of four hundred dollars, due one day after date, which bond I have either lost or mislaid, so that I cannot find it at present. There is a credit on the bond, October 22d, 1818, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and another credit in January, 1820, for between four and five dollars, which still leaves a balance unpaid. I do therefore forewarn the said James & Anderson Melane from paying the said balance to any person but myself, as I have never traded or assigned the said bond to any person whatever.

Joseph Armstrong.

Back Creek, Orange County,

March 21, 1820.

7-3w

The celebrated Horse OSTRICH,

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the first day of April and end the first day of August, on Monday and Tuesday of each week at James Morrow's, on Cane creek; on Wednesday in each week at James Hutchinson's, esq.; and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Mason Hall, all in the county of Orange; will cover mares at the reduced price of four dollars the leap, the cash to be paid at the time of service; six dollars the season, otherwise eight dollars will be charged for the season; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal, which money will become due as soon as it can be ascertained the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable for any that may happen.

PEDIGREE.

Ostrich, a beautiful bay, black legs, mane and tail, five feet four inches high, was thirteen years old last July, was bred by Allen Young, of the county of Mecklenburg, in the state of Virginia; was gotten by the imported horse Wrangler, and came out of the celebrated mare Miss Fidget, her sire the imported Sterling, her dam by Old Outstrip.

John Mason.

N. B. Gentlemen living at a distance, who think proper to send their mares to the subscriber at Mason Hall, are informed that their mares shall be well fed, and pastured gratis.

March 2, 1820.

5-3m

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the

United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution

of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON.

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated at moderate terms.

The Keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C.

Feb. 28, 1820.

CASH STORE.

THE subscriber has lately opened a store in Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by him, where he offers for sale on very low terms for cash, a very considerable assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

among which are,

A large assortment of superfine, fine, and coarse broad cloths, superfine and fine cassimeres, bed, dupe and Dutch blankets, coatings, vestings, white and coloured plains, flannels and baises, cassimeres and Canton crape shawls, collicons, bombazettes, cotton hose, black silk handkerchiefs, an assortment of guns, some of which are of a very superior quality; trace chains, weeding hoes, frying pans, anvils, vices, sledge and hand hammers, bellows pipes and hammers, imported waggon boxes, patent cutting knives and scythe blades, and a very large assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Kirkland, Webb & Co. have always on hand a considerable quantity of skirting, bridle, bag, upper and seal leather.

I wish to employ a sober, steady young man, who can come well recommended, and who has been brought up to the mercantile business, and is a good accountant.

Wm. Kirkland.

Hillsborough, Feb. 23.

3-3w

NOTICE.

THE attention of the public is requested to the following statement. On the evening of Saturday the 19th instant, the house of the subscriber, on Swift creek, was entered during her absence, by John Bryan, and a free mulatto girl named Dicey Moore, the daughter of Lydia Moore, was forcibly taken and carried away in a chair by the said Bryan. It is believed that he has a forged bill of sale for the girl, purporting to have been executed by her mother, and it is feared that he has carried the girl to the south, with the intention of selling her. Dicey Moore has lived with the subscriber ever since she was fifteen months old, and the fact of her freedom can be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. She is now about seventeen years old, five feet high, with a yellowish complexion, thick bushy hair, and wears rings in her ears.

Bryan is about six feet high, has blue eyes, is a little round shouldered, and has a long nose.

The editors of southern papers are requested to give the foregoing an insertion in their respective papers, as possibly it may save from a state of slavery this girl, who has an unquestionable right to her freedom.

Catharine Free.

Swift Creek, Craven County,

February 25, 1820.

5f



JAMES ANDREWS,

TAILOR

AND LADIES' DRESS MAKER.

GRATEFUL for past favours, has the pleasure of announcing to the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he has determined to offer them his professional services, and being possessed of a perfect knowledge of that late discovery, the art of cutting to fit the human shape, he earnestly solicits their patronage, and assures them that all orders will be executed in the first style. Uniforms of every description made in a superior manner.

Ladies' dresses made with taste and elegance.

He will be regularly supplied from New York with the newest London and American fashions.

Feb. 10.

1 f

WANTED,

A DWELLING HOUSE, suitable for a small family, situated within a convenient distance from the court-house, in Hillsborough. Possession would be required in March.

Inquire of the Printer.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & Wm. CLIFTON,

having purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brame of Petersburg, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson. They inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company. They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clifton will always give his personal services, and pledges himself to the public, to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 10, 1820. 1f-10

50 Dollars Reward.

THE above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension of the thief who entered my bed room, some time in the month of January last, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock in the evening, and bore off my watch and establishment; it is a gold watch of the following description, made in Liverpool, by M. J. Tobias, No. 1452, two seals of fine gold; the key also of fine gold, and the chain of common jeweller's gold. The subscriber will give the above reward for either the watch or the key.

William H. Whitted.

Hillsborough, April 3.

9-3w

The Editors of the Milton Intelligencer, Raleigh Register, and Fayetteville Observer, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers three times, and forward their accounts to this office.

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Johnston county, N. C. on the 2d instant, Kimbre Vinson and Larkin Vinson, aged about twenty-two and fourteen years. They carried off with them five Negroes, viz. Jack, aged about forty-two, a woman, aged about twenty-six, and three children, boys, the eldest about five years of age. Jack is about five feet eleven inches high; the woman is over the common size, and far advanced in pregnancy. They carried off with them an old chair, both shafts broken, and a small poor bay mare, with a blaze face. It is supposed they are aiming for Georgia or Alabama. Thirty dollars will be given by us for securing the Negroes so that we get them again, and all reasonable charges paid.

Samuel G. Smith,
Ray Helme.

Should the above described Negroes be caught or heard of, we wish information to be given to the post master at Smithfield, N. C.

March 25, 1820.

8-3w

The editors of the Carolina Observer, Fayetteville, and the Raleigh Star, are requested to give the above three insertions, and forward their accounts to this office.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I gave to John Rasberry a Note for the sum of four hundred dollars, on which there is a credit of fifty dollars; and as this note was given for a certain negro man Frank, who was the property of Polly Herrin, and was sold by the said Rasberry, as her guardian. Now be it known, that I hereby forswear any person from trading for the said note, as I am determined not to pay it, until it shall sufficiently appear that the said Rasberry had a legal right to sell the said negro.

George Allen, (of John.)

Hawfields, April 6, 1820.

3t-10

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder for ready money, at the market-house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 27th day of May next, the eastern half of Lot No. 15, in said town, the property of Elizabeth Dickey, or so much thereof as will pay the town tax, due thereon, for the year 1819, and the costs of sale.

By order of the board commissioners.

Joseph A. Woods,

April 1, 1820.

Clerk.

HOUSES and Lots in Hills-

borough for sale, adjoining the widow Childs, and others. I will give a great bargain of them, as I have no use for them. The situation is elegant, and would answer well for a tavern. They are twelve-acre lots. Also, a strong young Negro fellow, a good farmer, and can work at the carpenter's business. Also a new wagon and gears, never used.

To prevent trouble, the house where I live will not be sold.

Barnabas O'Farrell.

April 3.

9-3w

Information Solicited.

A BOOT ten years since, a boy by the name of JOSHUA HOTCHKISS, an apprentice to James Chaplin, of New Haven, disappeared, and no information has since been obtained of him. Any person who can give intelligence relative to said Hotchkiss, by directing a line to the Herald office, New Haven, will confer a great obligation on his anxious friends.

New Haven, (Conn.) Feb. 29, 1820.

The editors of papers throughout the United States, are requested to give circulation to the above advertisement.

BLANKS,

of various kinds,

for sale at this office.

Republican Eloquence.

Observations of Mr. CUSHMAN, of Massachusetts, on the amendment to the bill virtually to repeal "an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war."

Mr. Chairman: I am opposed to the amendment now under consideration, as well as to most of the provisions of the bill, as reported by the committee of ways and means; for, as much as I regret that the revenue should be burdened with a list of pensioners, of almost every description, I should more deeply regret that the law granting aid to the revolutionary soldier, in reduced circumstances should be repealed, or even modified to his detriment. This repeal, sir, or modification, would be attended with consequences to be deprecated. It would shake a confidence in the promises of government, and excite suspicions injurious to its reputation for wisdom or rectitude. What, sir! will you, of your own good will and pleasure, make a gratuity, and guarantee your bounty for life, by all the formalities of law and justice; and, upon experiencing some trivial inconvenience, some temporary scantiness of funds, some delay in collecting your revenue, rescind your solemn engagement? Who hereafter will have any reliance on your plighted faith? Such a conduct would degrade an individual, and will it comport with the honor and dignity of a great nation, if not with an overflowing treasury, rich in resources? Will it not serve to strengthen the opinion, too readily adopted, that a government, by the people, is unstable and fluctuating; that it is characteristic of all republics to be ungrateful? It belongs to the American republic, by a magnanimous policy, to wipe away this vile reproach—to prevent this foul stain.

The present generation, living in ease and basking in the sunshine of prosperity, can form no adequate conception of what the army of the revolution suffered in the cause of liberty, to prevent the tyranny meditated for this country.

In the first years of the war the soldiers enlisted with little or no bounty; served with little or no pay; frequently subsisted on scanty rations—and, hungry, thirsty, and without convenient clothing, endured the severest fatigue. They took the field in the lowest ebb of their country's fortune, with no prospect before them but victory or death. Amidst the inclemency of the seasons they performed difficult marches, while the falling snows were discolored, or the frozen ground besprinkled, with the blood issuing from their lacerated feet. On the cold earth they bivouacked, exposed to the beating storms, with no other covering but the canopy of the Heavens. Under every discouragement they persevered, and in every scene of action or distress displayed a patience and fortitude, a patriotism and valour, which no obstacles could overcome, no dangers appal. They suffered, they fought and bled, not to swell the triumphs of a proud conqueror—not to enslave any portion of mankind—but in the cause of justice and humanity—to ameliorate the condition of their fellow-men: and their achievements were such as to astonish and delight the world. They broke the rod of the oppressor, and procured for an aggrieved people freedom, sovereignty, and independence.

To an honorable gentleman from Maryland, as well as to an honorable gentleman from New Jersey, (generals Smith and Bloomfield,) who partook in the sufferings, and aided the triumphs, of the revolutionary army, I dare appeal for the general correctness of what I have here affirmed. Is it credible; does it not rather exceed belief, that a single murmur should be heard, an unpleasant sensation indulged, because the soldier, who devoted the bloom and vigor of life to save his country from oppression, should receive from that country a small bounty? Is it manly; is it generous; does it comport even with equity, to take from him this boon, and leave him nothing to show for his prowess and toils, but poverty, wretchedness, and scars? Let no such injustice, sir, stain your journals. Let it never be recorded by history's golden pen. Does it become those who, privileged with a seat within these magnificent walls; who behold the splendours of the capitol; who solace themselves in the elegant pleasures, the refined luxuries of the city; whose every sense is regaled with its brilliant scenes: does it become those who, by the courtesy of the people, are clothed with the robes of office, and by their bounty fare sumptuously every day; does it, sir, become such to grudge the plain morsel, the homely meal, to the war-worn soldier, by whose sufferings and blood they are enabled to participate in those elevated enjoyments?

Honor, and every ennobling sensation of the generous mind, must recoil from the attempt. It should be the policy of our government, as I trust it is, to countenance manly virtue, to cherish exalted merit, to allure to uncommon excellence by motives calculated to operate on liberal minds; and generously to reward the patriotic and brave, who, for the public safety, expose their own lives.

In advocating the cause of the revolutionary soldiers, I feel a confidence in the rectitude of my sentiments. They are supported by those of the great WASHINGTON, so justly styled the father of his country; which, sir, with your leave, I will recite. They are to be found in a letter addressed to the President of Congress, dated Headquarters, N. burg, March 18, 1783. They are these: "If, besides the simple payment of their wages, further compensation is not due to the sufferings and sacrifices of the officers, then have I been mistaken indeed. If the whole army have not merited whatever a grateful people can bestow, then have I been beguiled by prejudice, and built an opinion on the basis of error." "And if, retiring from the field, they are to grow old in poverty, wretchedness, and contempt; if they are to wade through the vile mire of dependency, and owe the miserable remnant of that life to charity, which hitherto has been spent in honor; then shall I have learnt what ingratitude is; then shall I have realized a tale which will embitter every moment of my future life. But I am under no such apprehension. A country rescued by their arms from impending ruin will never leave unpaid the debt of gratitude."

Such, sir, were the sentiments of the patriotic chief of our revolutionary army. They speak to the understanding, and they speak to the heart. They invoke our justice as well as our gratitude; and they urge with a pathos and force which, I trust, will not be resisted. I am, sir, unwilling to believe that there are many in this house, or even in the nation, who would snatch from the veteran soldier the only prop on which he can lean now in the decline of life. This would be sporting with his feelings. It would not merely cause those wounds which he received in fighting for independence, to bleed afresh—it would make new and deep incisions in the tenderest sensibilities of the heart. What, sir! after assuaging the anguish of his wound, and raising in him some faint desire of life, will you withdraw your compassionate hand, and leave him to perish in his blood? I conjure you, sir, by those almost divine sympathies which are cherished by the patriotic and the brave, to continue your bounty. Impart to the drooping some gleam of comfort, some ray of consolation, hastening, as he is, to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns.

I dissent, sir, from gentlemen who have expressed their wishes on this subject. I neither desire, with my amiable young friend and worthy colleague, (Mr. Lincoln,) that the soldier of the revolution should live forever; nor, with the honorable speaker, whom I should feel a pride and pleasure in calling my friend, that the soldier should be protracted to the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. If I have any wish on this score it is this, that, as the soldier of the revolution fought the good fight, and sealed the republican cause with his blood, when he shall have finished his course, he may be translated to happier regions; where, secure from the strictures and rows of the ungrateful, he may receive the rewards due to patriotism and valour, to moral virtues and generous deeds.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 30.

On motion of Mr. Stocumb, the committee on commerce were directed to inquire into the expediency of having a light-house built at Ocracoke Inlet in the state of North Carolina.

Two or three resolutions were passed directing inquiries to be made into the expediency of allowing certain claims.

Mr. Sawyer submitted the following resolve.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing such offices of the customs as it may be proper to suppress, to consequence of their unproductive nature, their inutility, or from any other cause, and that they have leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

In submitting the resolution, Mr. Stocumb said he would barely observe that the adoption was so urgently called for, both from the situation of the treasury, as well as from the disproportion between the services rendered, and the salaries re-

ceived, by the officers whose posts were contemplated to be suppressed, that he was surprised the subject had not been proposed to this house before. If the resolution were adopted, Mr. S. was sure a saving might be annually made of 7 or 8,000 dollars without the least detriment to the public.

The resolve was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, it was resolved, That the secretary of the department of the navy be directed to inform this house, whether the commander of the Ontario, during her late cruise in the Pacific Ocean, received any present from the Viceroy of Lima, and, if he did, what disposition has been made thereof; whether he received on board the Ontario any citizens or subjects of a foreign power, and any monies or effects belonging to foreign subjects or citizens to be transported from some foreign port to another; if such foreign subjects were so received, whether any of them were in the military or naval service of governments engaged in war; if any money or effects were so transported, whether any freight was received on that account; and whether any and what instructions have been given by the department of the navy, respecting the transportation, in public ships of the United States, of passengers money or effects.

The bill supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the state of Louisiana, was received from the senate, read, and referred.

The bill from the senate, to apportion the representatives of the states of Massachusetts and Maine, was received, twice read, and referred to a select committee.

The bill from the senate further to suspend, for a limited time the sale or forfeiture of lands for non-payment of the monies due thereon, was read a third time.

A motion was made by Mr. Slocumb to lay the bill on the table; which was opposed by Mr. Anderson.

A short debate then arose involving the merits of the bill; which was supported by Messrs. Hardin, Fuller, Brush, Hill, Storrs, Campbell, Lowndes, Rankin, Beecher, and Cook; and opposed by Messrs. Cobb and Slocumb.

The ground on which the bill was supported, was, generally, that the indulgence, proposed to be extended by this bill, had been granted for so many successive years, that it had been confidently calculated upon by the purchasers of public lands; and that there was nothing in the circumstances of the present times which made the indulgence less necessary than hitherto, but rather, the contrary. It was not denied that this indulgence ought to cease without some previous intimation of the intention of congress, in this respect, such, for example, as would be given by the passage of the bill, now depending for changing the mode of disposing of the public lands.

The bill was opposed on the ground that it was time to change a system which daily augmented the debt due to the treasury, and kept from it so large an amount of money, at a time when the treasury is certainly not overflowing. Some relief, probably, was necessary, but it was worthy of inquiry whether it could not be better given in a different form. If such a bill as this was to pass at this session, however, it was contended that it ought to be delayed until the system could be examined, with a view to the remedy of what was certainly an evil, the progress of which ought to be arrested.

The motion to lay the bill on the table was overruled; and it was finally passed, not without opposition, but without a division, and returned to the senate.

The bill for the relief of John A. Dix, then passed through a committee of the whole Mr. Hill in the chair, being supported by Mr. Williams of North Carolina, and was ordered to a third reading.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Campbell in the chair, on the bill from the senate for the relief of certain persons who have paid duties on certain goods imported into Castine.

This bill embraces a case, in which, on the redelivery of Castine to the U. States at the close of the late war, certain foreign goods were found there; and duties thereon were levied by the collector of the United States, though the same goods had previously paid the duties levied thereon by the British authorities.

Most of the persons concerned resisted the payment demanded by the United States officers; and, by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, they are exempted from the payment, on the ground of national law. Some, however, did pay their bonds; and this bill proposes, in order to place them on the same footing as those who resisted the payment, to refund from the treasury the amount of those bonds.

On this bill a debate took place, it being opposed by Messrs. Holmes and A. A. and supported by Messrs. Smith, Ad. Sergeant, Sibley, and Mason. Messrs. Tyler and Barbour assigned the reasons why they should vote for the bill; yet disapproving the decision of the supreme court, which appeared to make its passage necessary, with a view to equity and justice.

The bill was opposed on the ground

that, in all probability, the goods in question had been imported either during the war, to be smuggled into the United States—or after the conclusion of peace, but before the place was given up; also with a view to their being conveyed into the United States, and thus to evade the duties which would have been payable had they been legally imported into the United States, &c. If such were the fact, it was said, the duties ought not to be refunded, &c.

The discussion resulted in the committee's rising and reporting the bill, and obtaining leave to sit again.

And the house adjourned.

Friday, March 31.
Mr. Smith, of N. Carolina, from the committee of accounts, reported in favor of paying out of the contingent fund to Thomas Constantine, two hundred and fifty dollars, which was concurred in.

Mr. A. Smith from the committee on military affairs, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment for the gun and gun carriage, taken by the enemy at the battle of North Point, on the 12th Sept. 1814, made an unfavourable report thereon; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The amendments proposed by the senate to the appropriation bill for the current year were read and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Randolph then rose, and after a speech of some length, to enforce the propriety of a respectful observance of this day, (Good Friday,) and of the duties connected with it—moved, that when the house adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next; with an intimation that if the motion should prevail, he would forthwith follow it with a motion for adjournment.

The motion to adjourn over to Monday was negatived.

Mr. Randolph then moved, that the house do now adjourn.

This motion was also negatived—about twenty rising in favour of it.

The house then proceeded, on motion of Mr. Barbour, to the consideration of the amendment reported by a select committee to the bill to amend the revolutionary pension law.

Several amendments were proposed to the bill, and successively negatived; an indisposition appearing to any alteration of its present form.

Mr. Williams, of N. Carolina then said, he was not able to discover any good reason for a distinction between the officers & soldiers of the revolutionary war now reduced to poverty; and as putting them on the same footing would save to the country annually a considerable sum of money, he moved to add the following as a new section to the bill:

"That no officer who now is, or may hereafter be, placed on the pension list, shall, after the payment of that part of his pension which became due on the 4th day of March, 1820, be entitled to receive more than ten dollars per month the same as received by all other persons on the pension list."

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Cannon on agreeing to this motion, were as follows.

For the motion	62
Against it	89

So the motion was negatived.

Other amendments of a verbal nature were proposed and passed upon.

Mr. Cannon, under the impression that the service of the militia had been of as much importance, and their sacrifices as great at least as those of the continental soldiers, moved to amend the bill by adding a new section, the object of which was to embrace in the provisions of the pension law the officers and soldiers of the militia who actually served for — months during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Hardin suggested that the proposition of the gentleman from Tennessee was incomplete. He ought to have connected with the provisions for a direct tax or internal duties, which would be the necessary consequence of a measure that would add full five millions to the present amount of expenditures under the pension act.

Mr. Cannon said, he would tell the gentleman, if congress went on with their enormous expenditures, he should be ready, without this provision, for a direct tax. He placed his motion, he said, on the grounds of equality and justice, which appeared to him to sustain it.

Mr. Bloomfield said a few words against the motion; when

The question was taken thereon, and decided in the negative, five or six members rising in support of it.

Mr. Campbell moved an amendment, that no application for a pension should be received after the first day of June, 1820.

This motion was supported by the mover, and opposed by Messrs. McLean, Livermore, Foot, Cuspepper, Bloomfield and A. Smyth—and was decided in the negative, without a division.

Mr. Strother then moved to strike out the whole of the bill, except the enacting clause, and to insert in lieu of it a provision for the total repeal of the revolutionary pension law.

Mr. S. said he voted for the law, without foreseeing the extent of its operation. Being convinced, now, that its benefits were not equal to its expen-

siveness, he made the best reparation he could to the country, by moving its repeal.

Mr. Cannon assigned the reason why, contrary to his disposition heretofore expressed, he should vote for the repeal of the law. He had endeavoured to obtain amendments to the law, to place the officers and soldiers on the same footing, and to place the militia man, of equal or greater merit, on the same footing as the continental soldier. In these objects he had failed; and he felt himself now bound to vote for the repeal of a law unjust and inequitable in its operation.

Without further debate, the question was taken on the motion of Mr. Strother, to repeal the law, and decided as follows:

For the motion,	32
Against the motion,	122

So the motion was rejected.

Mr. Morton moved an amendment, the object of which was to strike out the whole bill, and insert a provision, limiting the continuance of the pension of nine-months' men to three years, and of three-years' men to nine years, from the time they are placed on the pension list. This motion was negatived, 86 to 46.

Mr. Strother then moved an amendment, the object of which was, to diminish the rate of the pensions 50 per cent. (or one half) from and after the 4th day of September next. This motion was also negatived, but by not so large a majority as the last.

Mr. Whitman then moved to add two other new sections to the bill, the object of which was to guard, by cautionary provisions of a rigid nature, against frauds by persons acting or assuming to act as agents for pensioners, &c. The house would not agree to the amendment.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading; and decided in the affirmative, by a large majority.

It was then determined, on motion of Mr. Hill, to meet hereafter at 11 instead of 10 o'clock; and

The house then adjourned.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 19.

In consequence of the indisposition of the journeyman printer, during the absence of the editor for a fortnight, who has necessarily returned to the north to bring out his family—but half a sheet appears for this week. We hope for and expect the editor's return in a day or so. Under present circumstances we beg the indulgence of subscribers.

"The revival of the Bankrupt Bill," says the National Intelligencer, "is yet talked of, but in what shape we know not."—Whether it is revived or not, we can assure legislators of one thing—if they go home without in some shape or other realizing the hopes of their numerous distressed constituents, they will meet—we will not say their execrations, but certainly their reproaches.

In all extraordinary emergencies affecting the nation, the people look to Congress as their natural guardian for relief and protection; and in the present unparalleled state of the country, it was but reasonable to expect from that source something like relief for the thousands of suffering individuals amongst the commercial and manufacturing classes, now reduced from affluence to a state bordering on pauperism.—To disappoint an expectation so general as this is known to be, and which is founded in so much justice, would be a stretch of cruelty better becoming the flinty hearted minions of some Eastern tyrant than the enlightened and philanthropic representatives of a free people. It is all very well to talk about our "supereminently happy condition," and to contrast it with the miserable circumstances of the starving population of Europe.—It is a language which may dilate the heart of a well fed and better paid Congressman, who can lay his head on pillow of down, and hear the howling of the "pitiless storm," without, as he lays warm in his bed, as regards of its fury as secure from the effects of it—who sees his daily meals set out before him without their costing him a thought, and who, happen what will, is beyond the casualties which attend the great mass of his fellow citizens.—But let us go forth into the streets and highways—let us take a peep into the private dwellings of two-thirds of the community—and we shall presently perceive that it will be more proper for us to whisper to one another that we are less miserable than the rest of the world, than to boast aloud that we are more prosperous and happy.—Let it be admitted that Heaven, as a reward for our duly appreciating the blessings of our free and excellent government, has exempted us from a portion of the evil, it has inflicted on the arbitrary governments of the old world—shall we look with indifference on evils which it is in our power to remedy? And when we call upon our legislators for the remedy, shall we be satisfied when they tell us they can't agree amongst themselves, what is best to be done? In a word—although we agree

that it is better to endure the ills we have, than have them made worse by hasty and injudicious legislation, yet we believe it to be within the scope of the wisdom of our national legislature to ameliorate, if not entirely remove them; and this is all that is expected.

Henry Middleton, of South Carolina, formerly governor, and recently a member of congress, from that state, has been appointed by the president, with the consent of the senate, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Russia, in the place of Mr. Campbell, resigned.

Mr. Ervin, in the House of Representatives of the United States, on Thursday last, moved several Resolutions, the object of which went to the erection of a Mausoleum at the seat of government for the remains of General WASHINGTON, and the placing thereon, an Equestrian Statue of Bronze of the General. The House refused, at that time, to consider the resolves.

General VIVES, the Envoy Extraordinary from Spain, yesterday arrived at the Franklin Hotel in this city.

Nat Int. 10, inst.

Contrary to our expectations, contrary to the expectations of almost the whole American community, general Vives, the Spanish ambassador, has at length made his appearance among us. He arrived at New-York on the 8th inst, and was to have left that city on Friday last, for Washington.

Gen. Vives has arrived in good time. The national legislature is in session, and will not adjourn, we imagine, till the Spanish treaty is brought to a final close. Our differences with that monarchy must now be settled, either at the pen or the sword's point. Procrastination must no longer be the order of the day.

[Pet. Rep.]

Salem, (Mass.) April 4.
Jonathan Knowlton, of Gloucester, had a ball drop from out his back last week, that he had received on his retreat from the battle of Bunker's Hill, in the American revolution.

New-York, April 7.

The trial of Smith Davis, for plundering the mail, came on yesterday before the circuit court of the U. States in this city, the hon. Brockholst Livingston, judge. The case was submitted almost without argument, and the jury, without leaving the box gave a verdict of *Guldy*. The indictment was not for a capital offence, of course the punishment will be imprisonment in the state prison, not less than three nor more than seven years.

Second Dialogue between Alexander and a Member of Congress.

Member of Congress: I have returned from a journey through your Majesty's dominions, and have been highly gratified by new improvements every where visible, and by the activity of every class—my only apprehension is, lest your paper money should depreciate and cause ruinous losses to the enterprising and industrious.

Alexander. This cannot occur, unless by famine, pestilence, or in vading armies. I do not issue my paper money, as I did, from necessity, during the late war: my boards lend on good security, and the borrowers are enabled to pay interest, and to gain ten or fifteen per cent, besides. The nation, therefore, gains, annually, the whole amount of my loans, and the profit and interest which the borrower obtains, and the wealth produced by hands and machinery. Some men, it is true, would have worked without this currency, but in agriculture they would have used bad implements, and in manufactures employed very little mechanism.

M. C. I am delighted and instructed by your Majesty's reasoning; but, pray excuse my asking why you borrowed specie of Great Britain at high interest, if paper answers all its purposes?

A. I wished, by founding a portion of my outstanding paper, to raise its value, and to teach my subjects the funding system. I have, however, on reflection, doubted whether the measure was a judicious one; my paper roubles, by stimulating industry and by creating buildings manufactures, &c. would have soon raised in value to par. The funding of the excess of paper was, however, a proof of my desire to preserve my credit.

M. C. Sovereigns formerly would not condescend to let their subjects know the state of their finances. There was, therefore, a natural distrust. Your majesty insures confidence by an annual financial report or budget. Will you not be embarrassed when you have to pay off your foreign debt in specie?

A. The exports from my empire will annually increase. Great Britain exports 120,000,000 of roubles worth of manufactures, with a population not more than a fourth of my

number. My loan is too insignificant to occasion any difficulty in obtaining bills on Holland, France, or England. One article of commerce is easily exchanged for another: what are gold and silver but articles of commerce?

M. C. I must acquiesce from conviction: your Majesty's candor and affability preclude the necessity of flattery or of suppression of objections. I am at a loss to ascertain why the British are attempting to return to a specie currency, if paper be so superior?

A. I have wondered at this—perhaps it is deemed prudent to compel the bank to have some bullion, lest a temporary disturbance in the little island should discredit the bank notes; or perhaps the attempt is merely made to satisfy the prejudiced. The state creditors and wealthy subjects of Great Britain, who reside abroad, and draw, as I am informed, about 10,000,000 pounds sterling annually, will drain away the bullion whenever they choose, and, in times of danger, the timid always convey diamonds and the precious metals away, being the most portable articles. The ministers in England are too well founded in finance to rely upon specie—dear bought experience has proved that it always disappears in times of need.

M. C. In the instructions to the Captain who went on the voyage I have before mentioned, there is a curious one for him to observe, if men stooped to pick up any thing on the shore, and then to examine whether it was gold or silver.

A. All discoverers of new countries, formerly, sought for the precious metals. Columbus did so in the new world, but what advantage has Spain derived from its mines in South America? All industry produces valuables, and of all valuables gold and silver would be the least important if old prejudices were discarded.

M. C. Our excellent constitution and good laws, well administered, produce more wealth than the mines of Mexico and Peru. I admire your Majesty's system, and will not fail to point out its importance on my return to America; we have no impediments to rapid progress, but want of capital and the discordant interest of the several states, which the general government ought to reconcile.

A. You seem too much inclined to make speeches about liberty, and to be too jealous of the general government; but you know best what is right. Again, I say, I wish you well. HOMO.

The Duke of Grafton, who was prime minister to his late majesty soon after he came to the throne, and who makes so distinguished a figure in the celebrated Letters of Junius, after retiring from office, employed himself in writing "Memoirs of his own Life," which, when completed, his grace carefully sealed up, and by an injunction in his will, strictly prohibited his heirs on any account, to open the envelope during the reign of the late king; but, after the monarch's demise, to make the memoir known to the world. It is supposed to contain a full development of all the great political events and private history of the court, at that interesting period; and in all probability, will, for the first time, divulge to the public, the real name of JUNIUS, which it is understood, had been made known to his grace, under a pledge of honor not to communicate the secret to any person living, in the life time of king George the Third.

A lady of high fashion, complimenting the king of Prussia in such high terms that his Prussian majesty was rather disgusted at it than pleased; and saying, amongst other things, that he was covered with glory, was the peace-maker of Europe, and in short, the greatest monarch and man upon earth—"Madam," the king, "You are as handsome as an angel; witty, elegant, and agreeable; in short, you possess all the admirable qualities of your sex, but—you paint!"

Dancing-School.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Hillsborough, and its vicinity, that he will open a dancing school at the house of Mr. Clifton's, Hillsborough, the first Thursday of May next, to continue three days each dance. The terms of tuition will be left in the hands of Mr. Clifton. Those wishing to have their children instructed, and those wishing to be instructed in that line, can apply to Messrs. Wm. Kirkland, Wm. Cain, Jr. and Maj. John Taylor, for information respecting my qualification.

J. L. Vaughan.

April 19, 1820. 11-2